

Star and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of White and Courier."

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

The Boston Post seems to feel thankful that the Ohio Convention was no worse, but from the record of the candidate it is difficult to see how it could have been worse than it is.

Mr. Powell, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, was easily defeated in Congress in 1872, and for Attorney-General in 1873. He is as readily defeated again in 1887. The people of Ohio have no use for Mr. Powell in office.

The Democratic editors, associated of Indiana held a meeting last week at which one of their number, Mr. Ray, of Shelbyville, made a bitter attack upon the President and his Cabinet, stating that Cleveland could not carry Indiana if renominated.

The New York Graphic says "The world never saw a more loyal party than the Democratic party." The man who penned that sentiment says the Lowell Courier would be ready to assert that there never was so pious a personage as the devil.

The New York Times says "The Blaine situation is ticklish and painful." It is mighty singular, however, that no one outside the little band of Mugwumps and the Democratic party is in the least disturbed. They seem to have a monopoly of the anxiety on that score.

What have the Mugwumps organs to say about the "pernicious activity" of Rasin, Higgins, Thomas and other government officials in the Baltimore primaries? Why is it that President Cleveland permits these things if he is sincere in his reform-pretensions as the Mugwumps claim?

The Democrats now charge General Futtle with disreputable acts while he was in the army. It is worthy of note that after he left the army the Iowa Democrats ran him for Governor, and the Democratic press of the country warmly supported him, and praised him as one of the bravest and best of the Union soldiers.

The count of the cash in the Treasury shows that whereas in twenty years of Republican rule there occurred a shortage of two cents, in two years of Democratic rule there has been a shortage of \$20. The Republican shortage of two cents was afterward found in a dark corner of a Treasury vault, and it is probable that the Democratic shortage of \$20 may be found in a dark corner of some spurious pocket.

The Ohio Democratic convention once more brought out the Federal officials in full force and they worked early and late to defeat the candidacy of Mr. Campbell, who is opposed to the Administration. When President Cleveland issued his order about government employees abstaining from political manipulation he of course did not mean for them to permit the party to get any work against the Administration. That's different, you know.

George William Curtis is getting to be as changeable as a coy maiden. It was only a day or two since that he was mourning that reform had made no progress under the Cleveland Administration which had made a clean sweep of the offices, but in the last edition of *Harper's Weekly* he asserts that the Mugwump confidence in Mr. Cleveland has been generally vindicated. Mr. Curtis should get on one side or the other of this Administration, and stick there for at least a week.

The President has decided to appoint William A. Fifer, of Louisiana, as Supervising Architect to succeed Mr. Bell. The most significant feature of the appointment is that Fifer is a strong Eustis man and was backed by the Senator for the place. It is believed that the President and Mr. Eustis have had an understanding. Senator Eustis can control the Louisiana delegates in the next National Democratic Convention and the President can no longer afford to ignore him. It is a strong indication that the President is working for a second term and means to pull every wire. It is also noticeable that Fifer is an ex-Confederate as is Fifer, the chief clerk who succeeded a gallant Union soldier from Maine.

A number of the business men of Buffalo have enlisted in a cause to utilize the water power of the Niagara River at or near that city. They propose to offer a prize of \$100,000 for the best plan of appropriating of that power as may be needed for mechanical purposes. Inventors or engineers in all parts of the world will be free to compete. A considerable amount of money, it is said, has already been subscribed. The project is an enterprising one, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. The same idea is practically carried out in the little city of Schaffhausen, two miles above the Falls of the Rhine. At the lower end of the city the current, or as much of it as is wanted, is turned on a small army of turbine wheels, and the power is distributed by a large system of towers and belting along the line of the water front, whence it is taken off laterally to the numerous factories using it. A modification of this simple system would be needed at Buffalo, no doubt, owing to the greater difficulties of the larger river.

The Difference Between Fact and Fiction.

The Boston Herald in the latter part of June made a conspicuous editorial paragraph headed "The Difference," in which it said that while the Republican Club of New York adopted resolutions "strongly condemning" the proposed surrender of the Battle-Flags, "the Army of the Potowmaka had a resolution relating" to the subject. The Herald therewith sententiously remarked:

"This shows the difference between the veterans and the politicians. The veterans have had war enough, and are glad that it is over. The politicians do not really want to fight, but they are dreadfully in need of votes."

We have been waiting to see whether the Herald would be conspicuously informed its readers that the telegraphed report that the Society of the Army of the Potowmaka at its Albany reunion "tabled" the resolutions referred to was a sheer and unqualified falsehood by somebody, and that the resolutions denouncing the proposed surrender of the Battle-Flags were offered by a veteran who had both legs shot off in battle, and were adopted by the great gathering of soldiers with the "wildest enthusiasm," only one person attempting any excuse for the Administration.

Now the Herald has the good sense to publish the resolutions that the Army of the Potowmaka survivors did adopt with such unanimity and emphasis, and that gives its readers a revised version of its opinion of the difference between the veterans and the politicians in regard to the attempted outrage of surrendering the trophies of National triumph and treason.

its success is proved by the fact that 10 per cent. divided on profit our shares have been declared for the past four years. Goods are sold at the general market prices, and thus no competition is avoided.

The Army has outgrown its inferior nature, and is now a strong and has now nearly completed a large building at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

While co-operative distribution may be made successful, pure co-operation is not possible, and with the present state of things it is inevitable. Profit sharing, combining some of the principles of co-operation with the ordinary methods, is now on trial in many places, and promises to be a success. The results of the trial are not yet known.

The trial has been a very pleasant hour with Mr. Cushman, Esq., one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the country. Very late last April, Mr. Cushman announced that he would sell his goods at cost of profit sharing, and a year's trial resulted in a dividend in April last of 4 per cent. on the amount of wages earned by his employees during the year. The amount paid for labor was \$283,241.67, and the amount of wages received by labor amounted to \$11,329.72. Mr. Cushman informed the commissioners that while doubts and prejudices had effected his "experiment" unfavorably, he was more than satisfied with the result, being convinced that the increased interest in the employees was an equivalent for the increased remuneration paid to labor. The commissioners will give a full account of Mr. Cushman's plan of profit sharing in his first report.

The President's Condemnation.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Down to the present time the special Mugwump champions who stood sponsor for President Cleveland's pledges of civil service reform, have persistently asserted his fidelity to his promises. Others have

seen the clean sweep steadily going forward; most observers have known that partisanship was swaying the appointments as completely as ever before in our history; but during all this time the Mugwump newspapers have been strongly blinded to the truth. At last, however, even they are silent. The evidence is too direct and conclusive to be disregarded. The undisputed exhibit of that the \$5,000 postmasters, 47,000 have been changed, and that the same overturning has been made in the whole range of the public service offices denotes and defines answer. Mr. Curtis is compelled to explain in *Harper's Weekly*: "If the statement regarding the fourth-class post-offices is proximately accurate, there has been a clean sweep of that service in two years. If that is possible under an Administration whose head is sincerely interested in reform, what is to prevent a clean sweep under any successor?"

And where, then, so far as this matter is concerned, is the gain for reform?"

Where, indeed? Mr. Curtis seems to be startled by the evidence that, in spite of all his pretensions, partisanship has dominated this Administration as thoroughly as any that has preceded it. And in the face of this fact what is his quarrel for still saying that its "head is sincerely interested in reform?" A large segment of the public is fully aware of his acts. Whatever his words, it is his deeds that count. This clean sweep has not been made without the President's knowledge and sanction. It marks the Presidential appointments as much as any other part of the service at he is directly and immediately responsible for all of it. He came into the President's office with the most distinct and solemn pledge of civil service reform which any President has ever made. The reformation had already made a long advance. The law had been placed upon the statute books. Other Presidents, without any such explicit promises or any such direct statutory legislation, had moved along with an administrative public sentiment. But more than any predecessor, Mr. Cleveland was dominated by his own profession, by the pledges of his sponsors and by the letter and spirit of the law, to a faithful application of the reform.

And now the actual result which compels Mr. Curtis to declare that "the civil service will be a completely purified" under any recent administration, as he is

able to re-creancy upon Mr. Cleveland, who is opposed to the Administration. When President Cleveland issued his order about government employees abstaining from political manipulation he of course did not mean for them to permit the party to get any work against the Administration. That's different, you know.

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Republicans express themselves in his behalf in sober judgment, and do not have any doubt as to what he will do.

He is most likely to be the popular heart. He has made no effort to keep himself before the people. He has gone out of the country for rest and recreation, leaving politics as related to him to others. He is doing nothing to secure the President's confidence. He has been defeated once for the Presidency, an event that usually shadows the prospect for nomination. He has been bitterly assailed by a partisan press. No. 16

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